

# The Messenger.

CAPT. BOND'S PAPER AND GEN PETTIGREW.

We hope you did not overlook the interesting paper by Captain William R. Bond, of Scotland Neck, one of the faithful, gallant, intelligent soldiers of Halifax county. His communication is edifying and entertaining reading, and particularly for the confederate veterans. Professor Venable's tribute to General Pettigrew, and his fairness as to the brigade of General Pettigrew are very commendable and ever valuable. Colonel Venable is the distinguished professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia, who is soon to retire. He was of General Lee's staff and a most capable witness every way. It is a fact that dead North Carolinians were found farther in the federal lines than the troops from any other state. See the Batchelder map of the battlefield of Gettysburg, a very admirable and most remarkably thorough production requiring a great many years to perfect it, and after long and extended correspondence on both sides, in both armies. The federal ambulance corps marked the spots where the dead North Carolinians were found, and there were no dead of other troops near them. It so reported. The Pickett brigade made a short charge compared with Pettigrew's, and after Colonel Alexander had silenced the federal batteries that could fire upon Pickett. The Pettigrew men charged about twice the distance and in the face of a blazing federal fire from the cannon. As to General Pettigrew, it has been mentioned more than once in The Messenger that the accomplished daughter of the late venerable Virginian, Commodore M. F. Maury, had written to Dr. Kemp P. Battle, professor of history, etc., in the University of North Carolina, that she had heard her father say more than once that if General Lee were to be killed or to retire from the command of the army that General Pettigrew was the man above all others to succeed him.

Captain Bond has been doing good work for North Carolina all along. We doubt if there is as well posted a soldier or civilian in North Carolina as to the actual events of the war as he. He has prepared a volume upon three of the great battles, and it should be published. Why do not the surviving veterans take steps to have it published?

All well informed North Carolinians know well of General Pettigrew. He was beyond doubt the finest scholar and his was the most superb intellect that was ever taught and trained at the University of North Carolina. We repeat what is authentic, and what we published more than twenty-two years ago. When the body of the great John C. Calhoun was lying in state at Charleston, the most distinguished of all South Carolina lawyers, James L. Pettigrew, past or present, entered the hall, a venerable and leading citizen leaning on his arm. These two prominent men of South Carolina stood regarding the remains of the great logician and statesman. The citizen said: "Calhoun is dead, and, alas! there is no one to take his place." To this Pettigrew replied: "You are mistaken. I know a higher intellect than Mr. Calhoun ever had." "Who can it be?" replied his friend, Mr. Pettigrew said: "My kinsman, Johnston Pettigrew." Our North Carolinian had been for several years the law partner at Charleston of his eminent relative, General Pettigrew richly deserves a statue at the hands of his people—the people of North Carolina.

Mr. Nathaniel Mortenson, a well-known citizen of Ishpeming, Mich., and editor Superior Posten, who, for a long time, suffered from the most excruciating pains of rheumatism, was cured, eight years ago, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, having never felt a twinge of it since.

## IN THE FORTIES.

Between 1845 and 1850 the faculty of the University of North Carolina was composed of nine members, as follows, with the church relations given: Ex-Governor David L. Swain, president, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church; in seniority, Rev. Dr. Elisha Mitchell, Presbyterian; Rev. Dr. James Phillips, Presbyterian; Rev. William Mercer Green, D. D., Episcopalian, afterwards bishop of the diocese of Mississippi; Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., Methodist; Professor Manuel Fetter, Episcopalian; Professor De Bernier Hooper, Episcopalian; Professor Charles Phillips, afterwards Rev. Dr. Phillips, of the Presbyterian church, and Professor Ashbel G. Brown, Episcopalian. Here we have all the faculty Christian believers and members of some Christian church. Four were ministers of the Gospel, and most worthy D. D.'s. A fifth became one, and made a high name for ability and learning. We remember that we attended prayers twice every day the year round, in winter before sunrise, and the 5 o'clock p. m. On Sunday we attended preaching in the chapel of the university, and heard sermons in regular alternation from Drs. Mitchell, Green and Deems, ministers in three Christian denominations. We heard some very good preaching sometimes, too, to our boyish mind. In the afternoon of Sunday we regularly recited a Bible lesson to Rev. Dr. Green. It was Christian practice, Christian preaching, Christian

teaching. There was opportunity for learning of God and His commandments and walking before Him worthily, sincerely, believably. Good and true men were in the faculty, and the atmosphere was religious. We never heard a word of infidelity, we never saw a student who was tainted with it, and there were many pious, earnest students. Our own room-mate was a student of divinity, afterwards Rev. Henry Hardie, a native of Raleigh, and afterwards a Presbyterian minister. We were told the other day by a member of the First Presbyterian church that he heard an educated member of Grace M. E. church say that he was educated at the University of North Carolina, and that he never knew of a more godly, faithful body of teachers than his were, and that if he had an hundred children to educate they should all go to the university.

The hair, when not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh, and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best dressing in the market is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It imparts the silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty.

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Russia has long been a most formidable power, but never before was she so great. In the late census 230,000 persons were employed to take it. While Germany increases it, is but a half pace with Russia. France makes no progress in population, or but little. The population of Russia in 1867 was given at 67,380,645. Twenty years later the estimate was 85,685,945; in 1892, 102,889,520; in 1890, 118,014,187. The present census gives 123,211,113. Her cities are large.

St. Petersburg has 1,267,023 inhabitants. Moscow has over 600,000 and there are nineteen cities with over 100,000 each. There are thirty-five over 50,000 and sixty-nine under 50,000 and more than 25,000. There is a new impulse in the direction of education, of civilizing efforts, for the great mass of the population is rather ignorant. Internal improvements are exercising the intelligence of the leading men, and the Tsar is broadening and helping in the directions indicated. If the growth in population continues in the same rate as for the past forty or fifty years, and the efforts are successful to elevate and enlighten the huge masses Russia will become the mistress of Europe, and it will take all the other combined powers to deal with her and to prevent her from overrunning and holding what she subdues.

The news of Sunday was something disconcerting. It was that Russia and Germany had entered into an agreement hostile to England. The Emperor William visited the young Tsar and the outcome is this reported alliance against England. Queen Victoria is his grandmother, but the hot-headed young German ruler does not believe blood is thicker than water. If Prince Bismarck really opposes this now it shows that old age has not lessened his judgment and wisdom. Germany's population is 31,855,000 in Russia—more than one half of total German population.

## TRE WHEAT OUTLOOK AND PRICE

What is the world's outlook of wheat? That is important and interesting. The wheat supply is, of course, to some extent guessed at, but the figures perhaps approximate the truth. Wheat in September last fetched 54 cents a bushel in New York. Last week it was 88¢—a very healthful rise for the farmers—34 cents, say. But in 1885, in the summer, wheat brought \$1.00 per bushel. Wheat may continue to rise because of short crops in other lands and the awful famine in India. The average price of wheat for the American farmers for the year 1895 was below 50 cents a bushel. If they average 75 cents for 1897 they will receive, says The New York Evening Post, a gold organ, \$125,000,000 increase over the price of 1894. That will help the farmers with extra wheat to sell very much. But, remember, the estimate is that the new radical robber tariff tax will take from the people's pockets fully \$150,000,000 more than the Wilson tariff tax took from them.

But there is another important view. If the increase now over the price of wheat in 1894 will give the farmers an actual increase of money results of \$125,000,000, which is a gold organ's figures, and perhaps not exaggerated, how much would the farmers of the south and west—of the whole country, rather—receive, if they received the prices of years ago when wheat sold high. We do not undertake to give the figures, but the prices of wheat many years ago would give the farmers probably \$200,000,000 increase over what they received in 1894. We rejoice in the fine increase, and hope the price will continue to rise so long as the farmers get the benefit until it reaches \$1.00 or more.

Beebe's Corn Trade List is authority well understood in great commercial centers. It gives the condition of the markets and the short crops in several countries. It gives a list of twenty European countries, with the wheat crop estimates from 1892 to 1897, inclusive. It is less in 1897 than in the five preceding years. The crop of 1891 was less by a few million bushels. It says:

"Put in another way, it may be argued that if the European crop this year does not exceed \$161,850,000 quarters, as estimated above, Europe will need greater assistance from America and other non-European sources of

supply than in any season since 1891-92."

It takes this view, not one of the most cheerful:

"It seems to us that the position is becoming more and more critical; the English wheat and the American wheat combined amount to only 5,384,000 quarters, against 11,257,000 quarters last year and 13,174,000 quarters in 1895, while the second-hand stock are admittedly very small. What may happen, therefore, if English and American farmers were to recognize the power of their position and disappoint those who expect pressing offers as soon as the threshing machine has done its work can easily be imagined."

The short crops of the past have stimulated increased production the next year and for years. That has had probably the usual result to lower the prices. The improvement of 1897 in prices may have a like effect, and with good seasons in 1898 the wheat crop may greatly exceed all others. If so, and the usual product of wheat should be realized in South America and Europe, the price may again and probably will drop to 50 or 55 cents once more. The New York Evening Post has in a long editorial on the wheat crop. It says:

"But, in the nature of things, the exceptional advantage cannot be continuous. The high markets of 1879 set all the world to raising wheat and building railways to carry it to market; in 1882 the world's harvest was 200,000,000 bushels larger than the heaviest crop ever produced before the shortage of 1879. The series of short crops in 1889, in 1890, and in 1891, had exactly similar results, and by 1894 all the markets were discontentedly talking over-production."

"There is no reason to suppose that the next three or four years will tell any different story."

"American wheat costs less to the producers than the wheat of any other land. That is important and worth knowing. Do not double your acreage in wheat in 1898, or you may see a drop in prices that will hurt."

In cases where dandruff, scalp diseases, entailing falling and grayness of the hair appear, do not neglect them, but apply a proper remedy and tonic like Hall's Hair Renewer.

## HOME FOLKS.

The escaping of convicts from the penitentiary under the new radical management may become monotonous after awhile.

We prepared the following paragraphs to accompany the story by a gifted North Carolinian and the historic article, but they were unfortunately crowded out:

Two negro girls not more than twelve years are victims in North Carolina of black roaming beasts. The awful crimes increase. The children of both races are to be victimized. What a time!

Representative Skinner may be a "hero" in the next campaign, but he will probably have "a realizing sense" before he gets through that the sensible people of North Carolina are about as tired of him as they are of the gang he affiliates with, trades with. There is a very large, ominous disgust on at present and it will grow steadily, it is to be hoped, until the campaign in 1898 ends with a happy issue.

There is an increasing tax valuation in North Carolina over the preceding year, but it is noticeable that the increase comes from three or four counties. If those four fine counties in the west—Rockingham, Cabarrus, Rowan and Gaston had not showed up with large increase there would have been an actual decline. It is noticeable that the fine tobacco county of Granville shows a decline of nearly \$200,000. The cigarette trust has hit the farmers of that county very heavy blows. They amount to a quarter of a million dollars since the octopus fixed its grinders upon them. Madison and Person, two other fine tobacco counties, show even a heavier decline than Granville, and they are all sad victims of the rascally trust. A well informed gentleman recently informed us that in the Piedmont section the farmers had lost by the trust not less than \$1,500,000.

The Messenger is gratified at the announcement made in yesterday's issue that the colored Baptists of Wake county in their association that met at the village of Franklinton, followed the good example of the negro Baptist association in condemning, in denouncing boldly the crime of raping on the part of the race. This is a right step long delayed. It is to be hoped all of the colored Baptist associations all over the south will copy the two good examples set before them and be equally firm and decided in condemnation of crimes denounced that are most revolting, devilish and dangerous. Out of them grow angry and defiant mobs and swift retribution. They injure the good name of the black race. They should be suppressed, and the movement among the colored Baptists is very necessary and will do good. Stop the provoking outrages and the mob violence will cease.

We publish an instructive paper from a young and gifted North Carolinian magazine writer—a native of Fayetteville. We had no idea of questioning for a moment the importance in results of the engagement at Moore's Creek Bridge. When we spoke of it as a skirmish we had in mind the small losses sustained. It is usually the way to designate a small fight as to casualties as a skirmish rather than a pitched battle. We are aware of the actual importance attaching to the fight in Pender county in the last century, having long ago read with some care some

of the authorities. It is quite an honor to the people of North Carolina, and we are not disposed in any way to depreciate the character or value of the conflict in its results. We are gratified, however, that Mr. Rose has taken time to write of the engagement as comparatively, but few North Carolinians, except the school children, have any proper understanding of the events leading to the battle or the good done by it.

## SNAPS.

Gold is cheap at Klondyke. It takes 75 cents to buy a drink of whiskey and \$1.50 to buy a dinner of pork and beans.

The present supply of cotton is smaller than it has been since 1890. The crop prospect is fine now for a big crop.

The illness of Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, is more serious than was at first supposed. Governor Elberbe has gone to his bedside.

The Virginia democratic platform was a regular William J. Bryan platform. That means free silver. There was no sign of a straddle or a back-down.

Referring to the McKinley-Dingley-Reed robber tariff, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in a recently published letter, says this:

"The Chicago platform is still the bed-rock foundation from which every true democrat will attack that 'bill of abominations.'"

We regret to see the announcement of the death of United States Senator G. Z. George, which occurred at Jackson, Miss., on the 14th inst. He was born in Georgia in 1826, and was a man of decided ability, an able lawyer, an excellent senator, a valuable citizen, a true southern man and a genuine democrat.

The export trade ending 30th June, of this country, aggregated \$1,032,000,000, the very greatest on record. A northern writer says:

"The drawback was that prices were too low for profit. We had to give up too many products in order to get the money. At the prices of 1867 to 1873 the exports would have nearly reached the \$2,000,000,000 mark, and every have carried prosperity into every nook and corner of the country."

Here is a great trust for you—a hint to think about. It is to have a capital of \$535,000,000. Here are the companies to combine. Standard Oil Company, United States Leather Company, American Sugar Refining Company, National Lead Company, United States Rubber Company, American Tobacco Company, American Spirits Manufacturing Company, American Cotton Oil Company, New York, Chicago and Bay State Gas Company.

## Senator Hansbrough Married

New York, August 16.—Henry S. Hansbrough, United States senator from North Dakota, and Miss Mary Berri Chapman, of Washington, D. C., were married at the Hotel Burlington in this city today. The ceremony took place in one of the parlors of the hotel, which was decorated with white azaleas, maiden hair ferns, palms and pink roses. The Rev. Jester Bradner officiated, using the Protestant Episcopal service.

The bride wore a corn-colored silk, with brocade stripes and tulle trimming, and a white leghorn hat with plumes. Her mother, Mrs. E. S. Chapman, who bestowed the hand of the bride, wore a white and grey grenadine, trimmed with white stain and a passanterie bonnet of gray grenadine. After the ceremony the guests, numbering about twenty-five, were entertained at an informal repast, served in an adjoining room.

The bride is the authoress of a volume of poems, and has been a contributor to Harper's and other magazines.

As soon as Japan adopted the standard she thought she must imitate England in the land grabbing business.—Houston Post.



Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair, While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer; Both were busy for human weal One to govern and one to heal. And, as a president's power of will Sometimes depends on a liver-pill, Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow For his liver, 50 years ago.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with gripping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

**900 DROPS**

**Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of**

**INFANTS & CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NO NARCOTIC.**

*Recipe of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Pumpkin Seed -  
Sassafras -  
Rhubarb Sifted -  
Aloes Sifted -  
Pimento -  
Sulphate of Soda -  
Thermacide -  
Cinnamon -  
Nutmeg -  
Mastic -  
Gamboge -  
Sulphur -  
Castor Oil -

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of  
*Dr. J. C. Ayer*  
**NEW YORK.**

40¢ bottles sold  
**35 DROPS 35 CENTS**

**EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.**

**SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF**

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

**IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

# THERE IS ALWAYS A DEMAND

for dry goods at a reasonable price that will give satisfaction. We warrant every article we sell to be as represented and sold at bottom prices, and if goods do not fit our suit those that are not cut we take them back and cheerfully refund the money. You take no risk in dealing with us as our prices are always the lowest, our stock and store is the largest, where you can make the best selection.

We want your Dry Goods trade as we lead the city in sales and variety we can reasonably expect a share of your patronage which we have been dealt by so kindly in the past. The long hot days of August are now here and you may need some cool goods to help out through the season.

**WHITE LAWN** at 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c; Batiste best Collars at 4½c, 5c; Fine Lawn 36 inches wide, our best prices have been 10c worth 12½c, now to close at 8c. Bicycle Suitings at 8c and 10c, all colors in ducks at 10c; Linen crash at 12½c.

**FINE LINE OF CORSETS**—Our best brand 21c; French woven 35c; our favorite a regular 50c corset at 35c; R. & G. vigilant at 50c, R. & G. long waist at 75c and \$1.00; Warner's best long waist nursing corset at \$1.00; Caroline Corset best made by Warner at \$1.25. I have white and black in fine Corsets. I have Corsets I bought of Mr. McIntyre his price \$1.00, my price 75c.

I have a big line of colored goods. Goffe cloth worth 10c, pretty colors, and styles, now at 5c per yard.

All shades of cheese cloth this week at 4c; heavy outing at 5c; good Cotton Pants cloth to move at 7½c; the best all wool Heavy Pants cloth I ever saw, worth 37½c wholesale, I bought in a job, I will sell at 25c; if you need buy it before it is gone.

I have just received a very nice line of Black Dress Goods before the tariff got in their nice job. I can sell them at a very low price. Cashmeres 36 inches wide in black and blue 20c, better quality, all wool, at 25c. Fine strictly all wool imported serge 36 inches wide at 29c, worth 35c. Beautiful black Fancy Goods all prices from 35c, 50c, 62½c, 75c, 85c, 95c, \$1.00 to \$1.25. This line of Fine Dress goods are new this season; styles made in Germany by the Gold Medal Black Dress Company. Every piece is warranted by the maker to be all wool and to hold its color under all circumstances. We have these new goods in a beautiful line of patterns; also a line of fine Silks. A job in Pongee silk, assorted colors, worth 50c, cost 43c whole sale, that I want to

move. I bought it of Mr. McIntyre, to close now at 25c per yard.

I have just received a car load of Shoes, and can say I have as nice a selection and as good an assortment of Shoes as any Shoe store in the city. We sell Shoes at all prices from the cheapest to the best—in women's Shoes from 50c, 63c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. We have about 2,000 of these lines in button and lace, all styles in toes and heels. In men's Shoes we have the buff in lace and com- gress at \$1.00, better Shoes at \$1.25. Our \$1.50 line is splendid and we warrant every pair to be good, first quality and fit correctly. Our fine Calf skin Shoes run from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a pair. Boy's fine dongola Tans, best leather, spring heel, button and lace, a job, sizes from N 12 to 2, at 75c, worth at least \$1.25 a pair. I bought these Shoes in a railroad wreck and will sell them at nearly half price. Baby Shoes at 19c, 25c, 40c, 50c. Misses' Shoes, from 12 to 2, at 60c a pair. Our never-rip Shoes, 12 to 2, at 80c a pair. We can fit your feet in fine Slippers which run from 40c to \$2.00 a pair. If you need Shoes and Slippers for any of your family come and see our stock before you buy elsewhere.

Well, lets go up on our second floor with an electric elevator and look over it, which is 50x112 feet square. We sell Clothing for men and boys on 50x55 feet of this room and sell all grades of Boy's Suits at 50c, 75c, 98c, all wool \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.50 and \$3.00; Men's Suits, all wool, nice patterns, at \$3.50, \$4.25, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, \$12.00; all styles and best high grade clothing, made by the best tailors in the country. We can save you money on your clothing bill, we have only one price, but that price is right.

Men's percale loundried Shirts at 25c, Ladies Leather Belts at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, and 25c. Men's two ring heavy Cloth Belts at 15c. Good quality Trunks from 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Zinc covered 26 inch Trunks, at \$1.00, large 28 inch \$1.20, 30 inch \$1.40, 32 inch \$1.65, 34 inch \$1.95 each. Fine Canvas Trunk large size, 34 inch, with heavy, trunk clasp lock at \$3.25 each, 36 inch trunk at \$3.50 each. Window Shades, all sizes, 26x72 inches 25c, 3x7 feet at 35c.

We have the largest department store in the city and we sell almost anything you need and want in the Dry Goods line. You will find us pushing the old Racket for all it is worth and doing business every day and we want to add you to our list of customers, at 112 North Front Street, opposite The Orton Hotel.

# WORTH & WORTH.

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